The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,118—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

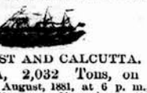
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Maurus, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1496 Tons, on MONDAY, 15th August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—Exports.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

Imports.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of measure and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inc'usive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	.... Rs.	150	.... Rs.	40	
Suez	„ 360	.... „	220	.... „	80	
Port Said	„ 360	.... „	240	.... „	90	
Messina	„ 500	.... „	340	.... „	140	Without food.
Naples	„ 500	.... „	340	.... „	140	
Leghorn	„ 500	.... „	340	.... „	140	
Genoa	„ 500	.... „	340	.... „	140	
Marseilles	„ 520	.... „	350	.... „	145	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half price.

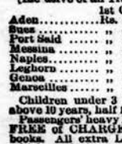
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Marseilles and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	...G. Stuth	1,962	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucch, 1,827 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Insurances effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

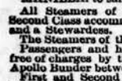
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	31st Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th Oct.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	15th Dec.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	14th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	3,500	700	17th Aug.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	24th Sept.
s.s. ELYSIA	J. Harris	2,700	600	29th Oct.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	3,500	500	12th Nov.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	31st Dec.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— THIBET	2503	400	W. R. Jordan	9th Aug
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	30th „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	J. P. Bassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	590	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,030
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	12th Aug.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	26th „
KHIVA	2999	450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

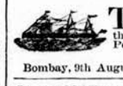
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the S. S. KASHGAR on the 12th July, the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.



THE Steamer CHINA will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 16th instant, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 9th August 1881.

S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the AMRITSAR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, a EUROPEAN LADY duly qualified to take charge of a Hospital for Native Women, and to instruct a few pupils in medicine.

Salary Rupees 300 per mensem.

No allowance will be made for house or conveyance. The selected candidate will be required to live inside the city, so as to be available at all times to attend out-door patients.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Municipal Committee, Amritsar, Punjab.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to add the article POPPY-SEED to the tonnage scale, and that the MEASUREMENT of the said article will be tested in the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, at Carnac Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at eight o'clock a.m.

Owing to WEDNESDAY being a holiday, the testing of the article will take place on THURSDAY, as above stated instead of on WEDNESDAY, as previously advertised.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4th August, 1881.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited. NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant at 4 p. m. for the purpose of passing the following Resolution :—

That the capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 1,000, new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each, and that the Board of Directors have full power to allot and dispose of the said shares in such manner and at such prices, as they shall think fit.

That any profit to be obtained by way of premium on the sale of the said new shares be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st August, 1881.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on the 18th instant, at 4 30 p. m., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts made up to the 30th June, 1881.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. S. Burn, of the Bank of Bombay, as Auditor of the Company upon the death of Mr. Moorhouse, and to elect an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. That the Transfer Books will be closed from the 9th to 18th instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 4th August, 1881.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld., OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BRUNDARWADA WATER WORKS (BOMBAY.)

CAST IRON PIPES, &c.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive sealed TENDERS for the supply of about 1,700 tons of Cast Iron Pipes, more or less varying in diameter from 18 inches downwards, as well as for certain other Iron-work.

Delivery to be in Bombay, and the entire quantity is required not later than 31st March, 1882.

Tenders must be received in Bombay on or before 2 p. m. of the 10th of September, 1881, addressed to "The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay," and endorsed "Tenders for Pipes."

Printed copy of the conditions of Contract, Specification, Drawings, Quantities, Conditions and Directions to Tenderers, and Form of Tender, may be obtained of the undersigned on payment of Rupees Ten, or of Messrs. E. W. and R. Oliver, Solicitors, No. 1, Outer Court, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C., on payment of £1 1s.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay,
C. B. BIGHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge, Municipality, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1881.

NOTICE.

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES, otherwise CHARLES MACLEOD JOHN THORNTON, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS against, the estate of the said CHARLES MACLEOD JOHN THORNTON, late of Saint Thomas' Mount, Madras, in India, a Major General in Her Majesty's Army, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel on the Madras establishment of the Indian Artillery, deceased, who died at the Island of Malta on the 21st day of February, 1879, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased annexed) were granted on the 11th day of July, 1881, applicable to the whole of British India by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, Esquire, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors of the said High Court, limited, until SARAH THORNTON, widow, the relict, and sole executrix of the said deceased, should obtain Probate granted to her, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1881, to send to the undersigned at their office, at No. 3, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Sarah Thornton having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 13th day of July, 1881.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

BENEFIT OF

MADAME ROSE BERGER-DEPLACE,

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.

Signor Inzoli will preside at the Pianoforte.

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

Plumper ..... Major Cowper.
Old Barkins (his first appearance in English) ..... M. Berger-Deplace.

LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.

Plan open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy first floor of a BUNGALOW in Mazagon, next to Convent School; rent moderate. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street, Fort.

BY NEXT MAIL.

GRAPHIC
SUMMER NUMBER.
Price, Re. 1; by post, Re. 1-4.
ORDERS REGISTERED.

NOW READY,
"THAT BEAUTIFUL WRETCH!"
SUMMER NUMBER
of the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
Price, Re. 1; by post, Re. 1-4.

COOPER AND CO., Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of August, 1881, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed

RESOLUTION.

That the agreement dated 30th June, 1881, made between Labai, wife of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, of the one part, and John Gordon, Esq. of the other part (being an agreement for sale by the said Labai to the said John Gordon of her moiety of the commission or compensation receivable by the firm of Merwanjee Framjee & Co., as Agents to the Company), having been placed before the meeting, and it having been stated by Mr. Gordon that he entered into the agreement for the sole benefit of the Company, and the same having been approved by the Board,

It is resolved that the action of Mr. Gordon in purchasing the said moiety is approved by the Company, and that the agreement and purchase be adopted by the Company.

And that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to pay the three lacs for the purchase money mentioned in the said agreement, and to get an assignment or conveyance of the moiety made to the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL,

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TO GYMKHANAS,
REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS,
AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(also)
Archery, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Foot Ball, Golf, Quoits, Racket and Gnneral Gymkhana kit.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each ..... Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each ..... „ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD CUE, as used by all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

WANTED a BAND-MASTER for the 39th M. N. I. Applications, stating salary and qualifications, to be sent to the BAND-SECRETARY, MADRAS.

MESSMAN.—WANTED an experienced and respectable man as Butler and Mess Caterer. Apply to MESS SECRETARY, 25th Regt. N. L. I.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED an educated young PARSEE for employment up-country. Salary Rs. 50. One from any of the Presidency Colleges may apply to E. F., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED LEDGER-KEEPER, must be industrious, intelligent and steady. Apply, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to ALPHA, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A GENTLEMAN can obtain comfortable and cheap LODGING with a family living in a pleasant Bungalow near sea. Healthy locality and handy to Fort. Apply to THETA, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, teas, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S IMPORTATIONS OF STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

TREACHER & COMPANY import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from Messrs. DE LARUE & Co., and GOODALL & SON, the well-known superiority of whose manufactures of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the best Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.	INKS & INKSTANDS.
ALBUMS.	LETTER SCALES.
BLOTTING CASES.	MANUSCRIPT BOOKS.
BLOTTING PADS.	PAPERS & ENVELOPES.
CARD CASES.	PAPER CLIPS.
CARDS.	PENS, PENCILS.
DESKS.	POCKET BOOKS.
DIARIES.	PURSES.
ECRITOIRES.	SCRAP BOOKS.
EYELET PRESSES.	STATIONERY CABINETS.
&c.	&c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Stavcs.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Surveying Chains.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Camel Hair Pencils.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Camel Hair Pencils.		Mahl Sticks.
Siberian do.		Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Sable do.		Palette Knives.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.		Dippers.
Sable ditto.		Bristol Boards.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.		Mounting Boards.
Drawing Papers.		Drawing Pencils.
Oil Sketching Paper.		Crayons.
Prepared Canvas.		Gold and Silver Shells.
Do. Millboards.		Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

The stock now on hand comprises a varied assortment of

FIRST-CLASS IRON-FRAMED PIANOS.

Instruments can now be hired on the

TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM

EXTENDING OVER ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS.

A liberal discount being allowed for cash payment.

Terms may be ascertained on application.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Every kind of Musical Instrument available, also Musical Fittings and appurtenances.

NEW SHEET MUSIC
from the leading publishers of
ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ITALY.

THE FINE ARTS.

OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS,
OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS,
ALSO STATUARY AND OTHER ARTICLES OF ART AND VERTU.

PICTURE-FRAME MAKING AND GILDING.

Pictures renovated by an experienced Assistant.

Pianofortes tuned and repaired in Bombay or Mofussil.
Repairs to any kind of Musical Instrument undertaken.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Rs.	Credit. a.	Rs.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	... 10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour...	... 11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption	... 13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended ...	... 15	0	15	8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Rs.	Credit. a.	Rs.
Per Imperial Gallon	... 8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	...216	0	256	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Rs.	Credit Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	... 8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	...242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Rs.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	... 172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „	... 216	0	231	0

CUTLER PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1881, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Hajee Abdool Nubee bin Hajee Mahomed Ally Suffer, the following landed property in one lot :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises thereon, built, situate and being within the Fort of Bombay, in the Modykhana Street, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 756, containing by admeasurement 253 1-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the Rampart Row, on the west by the Modykhana Street, on the north by the house of Curseejee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south by the Agiary Lane, which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and have been for the last several years in the occupation of Hajee Mahomed Hoosain bin Hajee Mahomed Ally Jaffer.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate and lying to the west of Rampart Row, East, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the west by the firstly hereinbefore described property, on the east by Rampart Row, East, on the south by a public passage, and on or towards the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, and containing by admeasurement 1483 square yards.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.,

An invoice of Fresh Provisions by Stewart and Mortimar, consisting of assorted meat, soup, pickle, &c.

50 cases bar soap.
1 case white doria.
1 case indigo blue cloth.
A quantity of local made piece-goods.
3 bales Turkey red twist, No. 40.

AUCTION SALE of old and condemned Stores and Materials at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Nesbit Road, Byculla :—

A quantity of old and condemned stores and materials consisting of packing cases, tin and iron cans, wooden casks, Manilla ropes, hoop iron, filter and pulse lamps, hose pipes, broken glasses, old zinc packing cases, rubber, cloth and leather cuttings, old woollen and cotton clothing, wooden crates, cots, chairs, tables, photographic apparatus, a quantity of waste papers and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of valuable Landed Property at Byculla, opposite the Victoria Gardens.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Hai Coverbai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhundaree Bhau Dajee Borekur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of August, 1879.

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the road leading from Byculla to Parell, in the sub-district of Mandvee without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 191, containing by admeasurement 254 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the footpath and the road leading from Byculla to Parell, on the west by the vacant ground belonging to the Fazundar, on the north by the open drain, and on the south by the house of Hurrichund Keroba

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

MARKETS closed for the Cocoanut Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Dr. Babajee and 24 deck passengers.

THE steamer Potomac, 1,198 tons, Captain T. R. Watson, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Port Said (24th July) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Hutton, 1,514 tons, Captain Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (23th June), via Cardiff (8th July), with a cargo of 2,295 tons coals, and a quantity of iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Malcomson, Mr. John Yates, two second class, and 20 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, 2,270 tons, Captain C. G. Perrins, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Southampton (13th July), brought the English Mails and the following cargo:—1,547 packages piece-goods, 128 bales twist, 12 cases books, 50 cases tea, 15 cases cochineal, 9 cases boots, 20 cases whisky, 71 bales papers, 10 cases clocks, 41 cases toys, 29 packages colours and paints, 6 cases paper-hangings, 5 packages earthenware, 19 cases quinine, 7 cases leathers, 6 cases perfumery, 1 case capsules, 98 cases buttons, 2 cases silver-plates, 7 cases biscuits, 26 packages empty bottles, 31 packages ink, 4 cases liquor, 6 cases sewing machines, 8 cases sherry, 4 cases beads, 77 boxes silver, 1 box gold coins, 45 packages varnish, 16 cases spirits and brandy, 279 cases oilmanstores, 1 case saffron, 4 packages lamps, 4 packages nails, 100 packages lead, 17 packages hardware, 32 cases medicine, 3 packages wool, 3 packages [illegible] packages steel, 55 packages glass, 152 casks beer, 4 cases leather cloth, 364 cases wine, 15 champagne, 200 boxes candles, 4 cases cologne, 3 boxes specie, 3 cases corks, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
8	Potomac(s)	Watson	Port Said, July 24.
9	Hutton (s)	Henderson	Liverpool, June 25.
	Euphrates (s)	Nailer	Bussorah, July 27.
	Chanda (s)	Russell	Calcutta, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
9	St. Elmo	Smith	San Francisco.
	Thibet (s)	Jordan	Venice.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Mirzapore, to China.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 5 Quetta (s) ..... London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July 6 Dagmar, I. G. as, Cuthbert, from Perim.
23 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
23 Timor, ss, Drew, from Cardiff.
24 Chioggia, It. G. Bot, ss, Preve, from Assab.
25 Devonshire, ss, Purvis, from London.
26 Arcot, ss, Clarke, from Kurrachee.
26 Australia, ss, Hassell, from Calcutta.
26 Lombardy, ss, Chapman, from Venice.
26 Celebes, ss, Herckenrath, from Amsterdam.
27 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, from Calcutta.
27 Argosy, ss, Johnston, from Bombay.
27 Manilla, ss, Vino, from Manilla.
27 Antisana, ss, Ninnes, from Bombay.
27 Indus, ss, Shallard, from Bombay.
27 Mercedes, ss, Peace, from Bombay.
27 Vindobala, ss, Carmichel, from Pondicherry.
27 H. M.'s, ss, Stapford, from Assab.
28 Nordstjernen, ss, Johnson, from Manilla.
28 Hampton, ss, Page, from Batavia.
29 Glenavon, ss, Taylor, from Shanghai.
30 Hydene Ger. G. B. ss, Gloeden, from Batavia.
29 Canmoria, ss, Bergeman, from Calcutta.
30 Argo, ss, Berthie, from Bordeaux.
30 Daphne, ss, Dorcich, from Trieste.
30 Adorondack, ss, Watson, from Bombay.
30 Mindello P. Corvet, ss, Reberio, from Sea.
30 Pallion, ss, Skinner, from Akyab.
31 Sybil, ss, Andrews, from Bassein.
31 Germanic, Ship, Shimuin, from Liverpool.
31 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Bombay.
31 Lord Derby, ss, Foster, from Genoa.
31 Governor, ss, Valiant, from Calcutta.

Aug. 1 Clan Ranold, ss, Alexanderson, from Bombay.
1 Merlh T. G. Boat, ss, Refat, from Mocha.
1 Calemot, ss, Darley, from Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

July 26 Australia, ss, Hassell, to Calcutta.
27 Arcot, ss, Clarke, to London.
27 Lombardy, ss, Chapman, to Bombay.
27 Celebes, ss, Herckenrath, to Batavia.
27 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, to Marseilles.
27 Argosy, ss, Johnston, to Dunkirk.
27 Indus, ss, Shallard, to London.
28 Timor, ss, Drew, to Madras.
28 Devonshire, ss, Purvis, to Australia.
28 Manilla, ss, Vino, to Liverpool.
28 Antisana, ss, Ninnes, to Antwerp.
28 Mercedes, ss, Peace, to Antwerp.
28 Vindobala, ss, Carmichel, to Marseilles.
28 Nordstjernen, ss, Jonson, to Malta, F. O.
28 Hampton, ss, Page, to Rotterdam.
28 Glenavon ss, Taylor, to London.
29 Chioggia, It. G. Bot, ss, Preve to Assab.
30 Dagmar, I. G. as, Cuthbert, to Muccala.
30 Canmoria, ss, Bergeman, to London.
30 Argo, ss, Berthie, to Mauritius.
30 Daphne, ss, Doncich, to Bombay.
30 Adorondack, ss, Watson, to Marseilles.
31 Hydene Ger. G. B. ss, Gloeden, to Wilhelmshaven.
31 Pallion, ss, Skinner, to Port said, F. O.
31 Governor, ss, Valiant, to Marseilles.

Aug. 1 Lord Derby, ss, Foster, to Java.
1 Camelot, ss, Darley, to Singapore.
2 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Jeddah.
2 Clan Ranold, ss, Alexanderson, to Liverpool,

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
Arab, H. M.'s, ss, Stapford, from Assab.
Mindello P. Corvet, ss, Roberio, from Sea.
Sybil, ss, Andrews, from Bassein.
Germanic, Ship, Shimuin, from Liverpool.
Merlh T. G. Boat, ss, Refat. from Mocha.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macduff (s)—14 cwts coir yarn, Roysce Amerchand.
City of Baltimore (s)—152 cwts myrabollams, Jairam Dayal; 400 cwts musoor dall, Soonderdas Jairam.
Galatea (s)—29,001s cwts wheat, Williamson and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Thibet (s)—7 casks castor oil, the P. and O. Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mirzapore (s)—321 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Daphne (s)—202 bales cotton, Bunichund Fuckerchund; 195 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 167 bales twist, Maralybhoy Mahamed; 344 bales twist, E. Mahamed; 83 bales twist, Osman Ismail; 225 bales twist, D. Peatonjee; 75 bales cotton and 25 bales twist, Hajee Mahomed Hassam.
Mirzapore (s)—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales cotton and 63 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 100 bales twist and 118 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 39 bales twist, Hajee Mocrza; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 8.

Smith, Captain, 3rd Sind Horse, on leave, from Meerut.
Rahilly, Surg. Major, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Waugh, Captain, 78th Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Galloway, Lieut. Col., 2nd Belooch Regt., on duty, to Poona.
Osborn, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, August 9.

1. There will be mounted drill at the Town Hall on this (Wednesday) evening at 9 p. m. The manual firing and bayonet excercises will be practised. Arms and accoutrements can be obtained at the Head-quarters.

2. [illegible] Pearsall, A Company, is granted 6 days' leave of absence from this date.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 6.)

Major V. E. Law and Captain A. C. Talbot, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Ulwar Political Agency on 12th July.

Major G. L. K. Hewett assumed command of the Erinpura Irregular Force from Lieut.-Col. W. Tweedie, C.S.I., on 25th July.

Mr. J. Jenkins and Mr. R. A. D'O. Bignell, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of District Supdt. of Police, Ajmere, on 1st July.

Lieut. C. C. Ellis, R.E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 4.

Mr. H. A. Anderson, Asst. Comsr., Rajanpur, is appointedto officiate as Judicial Asst. of Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Comsr. and Supt.. Lahore Divn., is appointed Sessions Judge of that Divn.

Mr. R. T. Burney, Dy. Comsr., is re-appointed to officiate as Addl. Comsr. and Addl. Sessions Judge of the Lahore and Rawal Pindi Divns., vice Col. F.J. Miliar.

Mr. S. Le. P. T. Clifford, Offg. Judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst., Lahore, with effect form 29th July, vice Mr. J. C. Brown, transferred to Gurgaon as Offg. Dy. Comsr.

Mr. R. Richardson, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Rawal Pindi, is appointed to act as Asst. Inspr. Genl. of Ry. Police in the Punjab, vice Major Tait, as a temporary arrangement and until Capt. E. B. Nixon assumes charge of the office, or until further orders.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG

VEGETABLE

PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay: B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

LAST WEEK OF SALE.

HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!! HALF PRICE!!!

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY

HAVE decided to remain open a few days longer, and will dispose of their Celebrated Novelties and Useful Inventions at Half Price, regardless of Cost. Their Extraordinary

CELLULOID CEMENT,

Which has already commanded such an enormous sale, will be cleared at

"2 Bottles for 1 Rupee."

The premises will POSITIVELY be closed in a few days.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Next to *English Mail* office.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, STAFF CORPS."—Your address has unfortunately been mislaid. Will you kindly apply for a letter left here for you, re the Weymouth School?

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

LINDSLEY—THORNE—August 6th, at Byculla Church, by the Rev. E. Reynell, Edward Riches Lindsley, Julgaum, to Patty Ellen, the only daughter of G. Thorne, Esq., Worcester.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUGGAN—July 26th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Charles Duggan, of a daughter.
GALE—August 4th, at Mian Mir, the wife of Lieutenant W. A. Gale, R. E., of a daughter.
PUDAN—July 28th, at Mooltan, the wife of T. G. Pudan, I. S. R., of a daughter.
REED—July 29th, at Murree, Mrs. Keppel Reed, of a son (posthumous).

MARRIAGES.

NORTH—ST. JOHN—August 2nd, at Trichinopoly, by the Reverend J. Cassells, John North, M. D., Surgeon, 6th Regt. M. N., to Annie Elphinstone, eldest daughter of Major F. C. St. John, 30th Regt., and grand-daughter of E. W. Eyre, Esq., late Deputy Inspector General, Madras Army.
WURZER—PRINGLE—July 28th, at Calcutta, John Conrad Wurzer to Julia Pringle.

DEATHS.

GIBBON—July 20th, at Fyzabad, R. F. Gibbon, C. S., son of the Rev. Canon Gibbon, High Harrogate, York, aged 29 years.
MOENS—July 26th, at Aligarh, Seaburne May Moens, B. C. S., aged 15 years.
PRICE—July 31st, at Naini Tal, N.-W. P., of malarious cachexia, dropsy, &c., after a lingering illness, Rosaline Dorothy, the wife of W. C. Price, of the Survey of India.
RAMSAY—August 1st, at Simla, Allan Charles Steuart, only and dearly loved son of the Rev. Allan Ramsay, Chaplain of Agra, aged 1 year and 7½ months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1881.

ON Monday last the independence of the Transvaal, subject to the acknowledgment of the Queen's suzerainty, was to be restored, and the seal put to a series of transactions the true character of which, as they pass into history, may, it is to be confidently expected, become clearer and clearer every day. Much progress in that direction has, we believe, already been effected. There is still of course a large section of Englishmen who are sore at the one fact which for them looms over, and conceals, all the rest—the fact that we have, after an unsuccessful engagement, as they say, admitted that we were in the wrong, and have followed up that admission by retracing our steps as far as that was possible. But even that section, when its words were most violent, betrayed, as we think, their cordial detestation of the present Ministry rather than a sincere belief that the course things were plainly taking in South Africa was discreditable and dishonourable; and there is something, in this connection, very suspicious in the milder language now heard except from the lips of a few irreconcilables. It is impossible to suppose that a genuine belief in the dishonour of their country would have effervesced so harmlessly as the agitation about the South African policy of the Government has done. Unless the country is already not only dishonoured by the acts of its statesmen, but itself absolutely steeped in dishonour, a cry like that raised when it was first announced that Government intended to treat with the Boers must have met with a response. There are those who still repeat that cry, and who protest with a light heart that the reason why they are left to cry in the wilderness is precisely because the country *is* dead to the sense of shame. With such politicians—themselves their country's great opprobrium—it is a waste of time to argue; and one can only wish that "the burning sense of shame they feel in being Englishmen" would take some more sensible form than words can supply. But we are glad to think that many who denounced the policy of the Ministers as loudly as any are beginning to suspect that the firmness of the Ministry and the support of the country are intimately connected with an idea of what it is that exalteth a nation which does not, after all, differ very materially from their own. They stand aside at present in a state of doubt which is only slowly yielding to conviction; but there are not wanting signs that the time is not far distant when English opinion will be as unanimous in approval of what is taking place now in the Transvaal as it is unanimous in disapproval, say, of the policy which for fifty years put hatred between the American and the English peoples. A Parliamentary Paper received by last mail contains all the material for forming a judgment as to the manner in which Sir Evelyn Wood, under the directions of the Home Government, was able to substitute for the armed resistance of the Boers their immediate dispersion and the inauguration of the provisional rule of the country by the Royal Commission—of our own appointing—which was dissolved on Monday. The whole blue-book is of an exceptionally interesting character, but special importance attaches to the letters in which Sir Evelyn Wood describes what actually took place at the meetings which were held between himself and the Boer leaders. These we extract in another column. In what remains of our space here we wish to call attention to the fact that the reason for Sir George Colley's advance on the Majuba Hill remains still, with all the light that has been thrown on the circumstances, an unexplained mystery. When the attention of the present Government was first directed towards the state of matters in the Transvaal they announced their intention, while clinging to the Act of Annexation, of conferring on the white inhabitants of the country the fullest liberty to manage their local affairs. It may be a question whether the settlement which was ratified on Monday really gives the Boers more than Mr. Gladstone's Ministry were satisfied from the first that they ought to have. But, however that may be, it is of course the case that the method Her Majesty's Government looked forward to, in which they might give effect to the views they had so vigorously expressed in the election struggle, was that of the abortive, as it proved, confederation scheme. In the meantime Government continued to receive "official assurance," trusting in which they felt less anxiety than the circumstances of the case really warranted as to what the wishes and feelings of the Boers in the Transvaal continued to be. And when the insurrection broke out, they felt, as they could not but feel, that the first thing to be done was to restore the military supremacy in the country of the Queen. It has been so often said that the Ministry went back from this decision that there is some danger of a mistake in the matter gaining permanent currency. But the fact is that even after it had been proved in the most unequivocal manner that the majority of the white settlers were, and had always been, opposed to the annexation of their country, the Ministry, while, in Mr. Gladstone's words, they "thought it to be their duty to avail themselves of the earliest intimation on the part of the Boers of a disposition to a reasonable adjustment, in order to terminate a war which threatened the most disastrous consequences, not only to the Transvaal, but to the whole of South Africa," never wavered for a moment in the demand that the Boers should, as a preliminary to all negotiation, at once disperse. It will be seen from the letters we quote how the Boer leaders attempted to escape a demand which, in view of the fact that the justice of their claims was really not then in dispute, was, it must be admitted, an adequate recognition of the Queen's authority as an actual and existing fact. But the significant thing is that this demand, and the others to which, in some cases, it is evident that Sir Evelyn Wood extorted the consent of the Boer leaders only by a threat of an immediate resumption of hostilities, was made, not after, but before the disaster on Majuba Hill, and that it was never receded from. Why Sir George Colley advanced at a moment when time had barely been given—if it had been given—to the Boers to consider the terms which had reached them, and which they finally were fain to accept, will probably never be certainly known. But it implies a rare belief in the power of blood as blood, as well as a complete renunciation of all that distinguishes us from savages, to hold with the irreconcilables that the events of that disastrous day rendered it imperative on the Government to review their decision as to the terms which it was just to offer to the Boers, and to raise their own demands to—what? Will any one say that there was a halting place between the settlement which has now been happily consummated, and the complete and bloody subjugation of a people who would then have had to be kept under by the permanent maintenance of a powerful military force in their country? Those who disapprove of what has been done are surely bound to say whether they would have accepted with equanimity the only alternative.

THE quarterly Army List of this Presidency recently published shows an unusual amount of regimental changes, a considerable number of appointments having fallen vacant between April and July. These appointments have been filled up according to seniority, and this system of course entails a great shifting of officers from corps to corps. For instance, when the command of the 40th N. I. falls vacant, it is found that the senior officer for the appointment of commandant is the 2nd in command of the 50th N. I., who is accordingly offered the appointment, and takes it. Now, while we confess that we are unfeignedly sorry that the new Commander-in-Chief has reverted to a system which we regard as decidedly bad, yet we are bound to say at starting that this is the logical—the only logical method of carrying out the purpose for which the Staff Corps was formed. Theoretically one regiment is precisely the same as another to the Staff Corps officer, who gave up his own regiment to enter the Staff Corps, and therefore cannot grumble at being sent anywhere. But great is the gulf between theory and practice. Put an officer down in a regiment for ten years, and if he does not take root in his corps, identify himself with its welfare, and become attached to his men, it is because he is useless as an officer, and would be equally inefficient in whatever corps he might be. But this must not make us lose sight of the fact that the Staff Corps system ignores all feelings which bind a man to any particular regiment, as if the mere fact of his belonging to the Staff Corps raised him above the ordinary weaknesses of humanity. So it will be seen that no one can find fault with the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army for falling back on a system which was countenanced by Sir Robert Napier, by Sir Augustus Spencer, and by Sir Charles Staveley successively when in command in this Presidency. True, General Warremand in this Presidency against it, and during his made a firm stand against it, and during his tenure of office his great object was to keep officers where they were, and to make a beginning somehow and to try again and again introduce such a modified plan of regimental promotion as could be grafted on to the Staff Corps. This, too, seemed to be the object of Sir Frederick Haines in Bengal; but our Calcutta contemporary, the *Englishman*, recently informed us that his successor, Sir Donald Stewart, had reverted to strict seniority. And it is on this account that military critics should be cautious in blaming either Sir Donald Stewart or General Hardinge too hastily, because the fact of their both acting in concert books extremely as if they were working on instructions given by superior authority. But while we have no desire to find fault with individuals, this cannot blind us to the fact that a system of sending officers from one regiment to another for no better reason than that they are senior enough to fill a certain appointment is fatal to *esprit de corps*. Is it ture that *esprit de corps* itself is one of those old catchwords, so useful to round a period with, but really without very much meaning in these modern days? Luckily the memory of the famous speech in which Sir Frederick Roberts so ably and eloquently vindicated it is still fresh in the memory of our readers, and we need not dwell on it. In a word, *esprit de corps* is to a regiment what health is to a man. Without health a man has no vigour: without *esprit de corps* a regiment has no coherence. What would become of that intense feeling of clanship, that strong tie that binds all ranks of a sound British regiment together as nothing else can, if officers of the English Army were liable to be sent from one regiment to another according to a hard and fast seniority list? And is that feeling, of which Englishmen are so proud, and which is known and cherished as such a mighty factor in English regiments, of no account when the Indian Army is in question? In a word, can it be seriously argued that that which is rightly considered to be the mainstay of an army of English soldiers has no appreciable value when sepoys are to be considered? We think these things are worth a little consideration. At present the air is full of rumours of a reconstruction of the Indian Army which must necessitate changes of a fundamental nature. This is no private question, in which the grievances of individuals are mixed up. It is not even a local question affecting merely the Army of this Presidency. It is a matter of vital importance to the whole Indian Army. The seniority system and *esprit de corps* cannot exist together. The question for the authorities to decide is, which of the two shall be maintained.

A LADY speaking at Sheffield on the all-important question of woman's rights, is reported to have given utterance to the following terrific sentiment. "The woman slave had had her ruler in the field; and from that moment he had been troubled, uneasy, unsettled on his throne." These be brave words indeed, but when examined dispassionately they would seem to mean that a good many ladies henpeck their husbands. By the side of the ordinary talk sometimes indulged in by the advocates of woman's rights, it is instructive as well as amusing to place a few of the utterances of a clever lady, who lived some thirty years ago, and whose opinions on her own sex will repay perusal. This was Harriet, Lady Ashburton, a sketch of whose life is given in Lord Houghton's "Monographs." She observed, touching the equality of the sexes that, "of course there will be slavery in the world as long as there is a black and white—a man and woman." Her views on matrimony are charming, "I am strongly in favour of polygamy," she says. "I should like to go out, and the other wife stay at home and take care of things, and hear all I had to tell her when I came back again." This, it must be owned, is rather a one-sided arrangement, and one would like to know what the "other wife" had to say to it. Another of Lady Ashburton's remarks is full of that philosophy which ladies are such adepts in. She says, "I like men to be men—you cannot get round them without." With her remark about friendship we conclude: "No doubt friendship has great advantages: you know a man so much better, and can laugh at him so much more." These remarks are certainly lacking in "intensity;" but Lady Ashburton's philosophy appears to have amounted to this,—that as it is not possible to abolish the tyrant man, it is as well to make the best of him.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

THE Italian loan has not been a success, but very much the opposite, the public here holding quite aloof from subscription; but of course, having been effectually "syndicated" beforehand, it is none the less a completed transaction in so far as payment of the amount to Italy is concerned. The list of the entire loan is made up so that an official quotation will be obtained on the Stock Exchange, and then, being a marketable security, it will gradually work its way into notice, and possibly into favour. Being thus made up, the purposes for which the loan was contracted will be carried out; that is, gold will be withdrawn from England, which is the principal, if not the only market, and silver will be purchased; both operations being preliminary to the coinage arrangements requisite for resuming specie payments. In order to avoid any disturbance of the money market, it was announced some time since that withdrawals of gold would take place very gradually, extending over a period of two years, at the rate of eight millions sterling a year. But, however carefully such operations are carried out, they do more or less disturb the market. On Monday last the purchases of gold began; some was bought in the open market, and some at the Bank of England; and since that day minor transactions have been completed. The consequence is that although money was then cheap, and likely to continue cheap, it has since got somewhat stiffer, and the effect must be progressive, because, of course, the contractors for the loan cannot stop buying. We shall soon see whether the rise in the value of money will go far; but at least gold will be in great demand, and the price of silver will rise, as the supply of that metal is not great, and there is an inclination to speculate for a permanently higher level of value on the bare chance that the International Monetary Coference may next year do something more practical when it meets in April..

We are a good deal put out here at present by the breakages of the Indian submarine cables, and the banks complain that frequently they are altogether without their usual telegraphic advices. The exact position as regards communication with Bombay is as follows:—Both the Eastern Company's Red Sea cables are broken on the Bombay coast, and as, unfortunately, this has happened while the monsoon is in full activity, the repairs cannot be effected for some time. Of the cables belonging to the Indo-European Government Department in the Persian Gulf, and forming part of the Indo-European Telegraph *viâ* Teheran, one of the two cables between Bushire and Jask is interrupted, and the cable off the Beluchistan coast is also broken down; thus reducing the communication between Bushire and Kurrachee, and consequently between Europe and India, to only one wire instead of the four wires and two duplicated routes usually at the disposal of the public. A notice has been issued by the Turkish Ambassador, on the authority of the Director-General of Telegraphs at Constantinople, stating that in consequence of the interruption of the Bagdad-Fao line he had decided to transmit Anglo-Indian telegrams by way of Bagdad and Bushire without any change in the matter of speed, and that the transmission would be certain, because the Pera station communicated directly with Rome on one side and with Bagdad on the other. But the Indo-European Company say this course is unadvisable, because their present special direct wires to Teheran and thence to Bushire are working without any delay whatever, the delay lying between Bushire and Kurrachee. This delay, however, was not very serious on Monday last, two days after the interruption, being reduced to 2 hours 14 minutes from India, and from 4 to 5 hours from China and Australia. We now almost daily expect to hear of the repairs in the Persian Gulf along the Beluchistan coast restoring the duplicate Indo-European route.

The new Indian Railway loan for the Bengal Central Railway Company, Limited, was announced on Tuesday last, the prospectus bearing the distinguished names of Baring Brothers and Co., and also the Rothschilds. The amount of the capital wanted is £1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of £10 each, and when the list was closed next day it is understood that about twenty times the total asked for had been subscribed! This will not seem surprising when the terms and circumstances of the loan are taken into consideration. Under the contract made with the Secretary of State for India 4 per cent. is guaranteed until the 30th June, 1880, or the sooner opening of the line throughout; and its prospects of traffic are spoken of in terms which indicate that when the railway is at work a minimum of 5 per cent. is beyond question. "Allowing large deductions from the estimates of total traffic arrived at by the Department of Public Works, enough would remain to provide a dividend in excess of that earned by the most profitable of Indian railways." This is the language of the prospectus. So that the capital is virtually a guaranteed 4 per cent. loan issued at par, for five years to come, and thereafter a well assured 5 per cent. Considering that Indian 3½ per cents. stand at 104, your readers may easily understand how the new loan has had plenty of supporters. The other conditions, however, are equally attractive. The Secretary of State reserves the right to purchase the entire undertaking at the end of 30 or of 50 years by payment to the company of its capital expenditure, together with a bonus of 25 per cent. thereon. The guarantee of 4 per cent. is for an amount not exceeding £1,250,000; but it is estimated that the line will be constructed and equipped throughout under £1,000,000, and therefore well within the limit governing the 25 per cent. bonus. After the interest payments by the Government have ceased the net earnings of each year over and above 5 per cent. are to be equally divided, one-half to belong to the company, and the other half to be applied in repayment of the interest received. When this has been done the whole net earnings will belong to the company exclusively. It only remains to add that the line is to be a single track railway on the standard 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, and is to extend from Calcutta to Bongong, Jessore, and Khoolna, with a branch from Bongong to Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal Railway, a total length, exclusive of sidings, of about 130 miles. The prospectus speaks in almost glowing terms of the prospect of traffic from "the vast movement of goods and produce towards and from Calcutta now obliged to pass by the winding and tedious channels of the Sunderbunds." The river-borne traffic passing Khoolna towards and from Calcutta reached in 1877 the large total of 537,418 tons downstream, and 273,909 tons upstream: and it is believed that much of this extensive trade will be attracted to the line, in addition to the rich sugar and indigo products of Nuddea and Jessore. A large and profitable salt traffic is also looked for from the thickly inhabited district around Dum Dum and Baraset. Communication with Khoolna will, it is expected, be opened within three years, and the whole of the works completed before June, 1886. The Board of Direction includes General Dickens, chairman, Colonel Robert Baring, Mr. J. N. Bullen, a director of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Mr. F. S. Chapman, a director of the G. I. P. Railway, and others; the bankers are Smith, Payne, and Smith; the brokers, Cazenoves; and the consulting engineer, Mr. A. M. Rendel. Everything, in fact, was so good and high-class about the enterprise that the public rushed in crowds to subscribe and the list was closed two or three hours after it was opened.

It appears that the P. and O. Company is beginning to turn the tables effectively upon its rival in the Levant for the Eastern trade. I see it stated that as the company has commenced running a line of steamers from Trieste to Alexandria and Singapore, it is expected that this competition with one of the most profitable lines of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyds will compel the latter company to reduce their tariff. The P. and O. are building eight steamers (?) for the new service, which will run at lower rates than those hitherto charged by the Austrian Lloyds. The P. and O. will have agents at Venice as well as Trieste to secure cargo for the East by the new line at that port, and as there is hardly room for the two companies at present, I daresay the P. and O. will come off best in the struggle. Its rival will have little sympathy even in Austria.

One of the Indian railway companies, the Oude and Rohilkund, is making an issue of debentures at the low rate of 3½ per cent. interest, to replace bonds maturing for payment and for other purposes. The debentures now offered are for only three, five, or seven years, and there seems to be no doubt that they will be easily placed at par or a little over. This shows in a very striking way how scarce and how much in demand high-class securities have got. It was only in September last year that the same company offered for sale £200,000 4 per cent. debenture bonds under similar conditions, and placed them at a trifle over £101 per £100.

Little more has transpired this week as to the prospects of a new commercial treaty being concluded with France, and what little there is new can hardly be called favourable. The French do not show the slightest inclination to make such concessions as will do us any good; and if a treaty of any kind is in the long run elaborated as a result of the present discussion, it will only be because certain altogether illusory concessions are made which may satisfy our negotiators, and enable the Government to boast that it has done something. The feeling in France is not particularly friendly to us at present; and that alienation or estrangement, for it is a little of both, is fully reciprocated here, our opinion of our neighbours having been wonderfully lowered by their proceedings in Tunis. The negotiators start, therefore, with a certain stiffness or jealousy felt on both sides, and without the slightest desire on the part of the French to give us something for nothing. Moreover, while the prospect on the side of France is not encouraging, I cannot learn that any strong hopes are cherished of a better treaty with Spain. The Government at Madrid fear the opposition of the cotton and woollen interests, and will make hardly any concession to us, unless they are tempted by a very considerable remission of wine duties. They know perfectly well that while there is scarcely anything left for us to give France, inasmuch as we gave her nearly all we could twenty years ago, there is a good deal to give up to Spain, and they see an opportunity for extorting something from our necessities. We can reduce the duties on strong wines, and also on tobacco, which would do good to Cuba as well as the mother country. Unless we do so we shall get only the "most-favoured nation" treatment, which is a good deal less than we should like to have. In any case the negotiations with Spain will not begin for months yet, and if they should lead to any result, it is possible that the revision of our remaining wine duties may figure in next year's Budget. The entire subject of our commercial relations with the Continent of Europe is, however, somewhat depressing to consider. By one nation after another we are received not with open arms, but with an iron ring of hostile tariffs. If we had been the sworn enemies of the human race instead of being governed by a Ministry which is the quintessence of all the graces and virtues, which turns one cheek to be smitten after the other, and not only refrains from taking fresh territory, but actually abandons some it previously possessed, we could not have been regarded with greater dislike or suspicion. The effects crop up in all sorts of ways. Only yesterday in the half-yearly report of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway appeared the statement that the "increase in the protective duties imposed by the German and Russian Governments had caused a large falling off at Grimsley and Hull in the export of goods from the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire," which of course had lessened the receipts of the line. France has only to be added to the list, and we shall then be excluded from nearly the entire Continent, for none of the tariffs are very liberal even where they are not distinctly prohibitory. In this condition of things the tone of public critics here is remarkable. None of them will advocate protection to English industries downright, but they either indulge in vague hopes that things will in some mysterious way "come right" without any one taking the least trouble to make them right, or they mildly advocate slight measures of retaliation to bring about reciprocity. Liberals, as a rule, sneer at articles like that which has just appeared in the *Quarterly* advocating a qualified protection, but they do not, even where they easily might, answer its arguments. Meanwhile the ideas of protection are sinking deep into the hearts of the working classes; a deeply and widely that another general election at present would produce astonishing results; and the obstinate refusal of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues to give the operatives one word of sympathy on the sugar bounty question, or one practical hint what they should do to check the encroachments of foreigners, has only made the operatives the more determined to force the question to the front. One thing alone can check this wave of reaction (although the working men, with the example of republican France and America before them, do not call it reaction), and that is a rapid revival of trade, of which of course there is little chance. The protectionist movement here, however, is beginning to attract notice in America, where, assuming it to be serious, the leading journals hold that it would succeed in its chief aim, namely, the obtaining more favourable treaty arrangements with other countries; and this expression of opinion in the States has of course not tended to diminish the ardour of protectionists here.

ARMY REFORM.—WHAT WE REALLY WANT.

COLONEL BROWN, Commandant, 100th N. I. (37 years' service), *loquitur*: "What we really want are men of experience—of experience, sir; men who know the native character, and in fact understand natives. A young fellow like Jones would play the devil with a regiment, play the very mischief in fact. Why, sir, I remember when I was an ensign—

[*Exit audience hurriedly.*

COLONEL JONES, 2nd in command, 100th N. I. (35 years' service): "And after clubbing the regiment on brigade parade, sir, and making the Brigadier swear so that he nearly had a fit,—will you tell me that Colonel Brown is fit to command a regiment? He's so deaf that when the Brigadier shouted at him, and asked him what the h—ll he was doing, he touched his cap and looked as pleased as possible. Now, sir, I flatter myself I really know how to handle a regiment on parade—

[*Left speaking.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBINSON, Wing Commander, 100th N. I. (27 years' service): "The whole thing, my dear boy, lies in a nut-shell. Pension off all old foozles like Brown and Jones, and let young Lieutenant-Colonels have command of regiments. Brown's forgotten all the drill he ever knew, and Jones never knew any to forget. Now, I'll just explain—

[*Friend has to keep an engagement.*

MAJOR SMITH, Wing Officer, 100th N. I. (24 years' service): "Army reform, eh? Why, until they let majors command regiments, as they used to the service will never be worth anything; and until Brown, Jones, and Robinson are pensioned, there's no hope for the regiment. It's an infernal shame—

[*Etcetera.*

LIEUTENANT JOHNSON, attached 100th N. I. (3 years' service): "That it's no use bothering,

TELEGRAMS.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 9.

On Ayoub's arrival at Kandahar, it is stated, a salute of 101 guns was fired, and the city was illuminated for three days and nights.

The beating and ill-treatment of Shams-ud-din was owing to the indignity he showed to the corpse of Abdulla Khan when brought into Kandahar after the fight at Girishk.

Sahib Khan and the other of the Alizai chiefs of Zamindawar who remained faithful to the Amir are said to be at Khelat-i-Ghilzai with Ghulam Haidar Khan, who has collected there one regiment of infantry, three of cavalry, and six guns.

The report that one of Mir Afzal's sons was killed at Karez-i-Atta is untrue.

All is quiet in Pishin and the neighbourhood.

ALLEGED CASE OF CHEATING AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

The cheating case of Messrs. Schroder Smidt *vs.* members of the firm of C. Dutton & Co. of Agra, which was adjourned from Saturday, on the completion of the evidence for the prosecution, was called on for further hearing to-day, as understood, for decision as to whether a *primâ facie* case was made out or not.

The magistrate stated that he had not had sufficient time fully to weigh the evidence, and had not decided whether the case was proved or not. The case was accordingly adjourned to Tuesday next for decision.

No evidence or cross-examination has yet been offered for the defence.

THE CROPS IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 9.

An important order is issued to-day by the Dewan to the Maharaja. It states the prospects and season, which were hitherto uncertain in maidan parts of the province, becoming decidedly unfavourable. There is but short time left for sowing great staple grain ragi, and should there not be abundant fall of rain within the next few days there can be but small area of ragi cultivation, upon which people of the province are dependent for their food ; and there must be local famine of some severity. It is true that crops of this year are harvested and became available for consumption only in latter part of the year, and that it is previous year's stock which is consumed ; till then and in this there has been no deficiency rather.

It is believed that the available stock will be found larger than usual owing to the great decrease in miscellaneous classes of population occasioned by last famine. But as a rule larger stocks are held only by more substantial ryots, and great many poorer ryots depend on well-to-do neighbours for loans of grain earlier in the year. Such loans, however, are not likely to be readily advanced when prospect turned up so unfavourable. Cholam crop and gidragi, which in several parts are earlier harvested, and which partially supply food early in the year, have proved present year more or less complete failure.

Under these circumstances there is every reason to apprehend that Government will have to face the effects of partial famine, though if not so severe as in 1876. When there were failures in successive years the masses of miscellaneous population upon whom such distresses fell earliest, and with greatest severity, were to a considerable extent swept away during the last famine. So that the numbers of people for whom work will require, will be found not likely to be so considerable as on last occasions. It will, nevertheless, afford considerable relief to miscellaneous classes, as well as poorer ryots, if means of earning livelihood on public works are otherwise open to them in different parts of the province.

The Dewan requests the Deputy Commissioners to forward their views on proposals on the subject of giving detailed account of the state of the season and condition of the people, the extent of the grain stock available, and the extent of the population likely to be in distress, and seek employment on public works, which, in communication with the Executive Engineers, they would propose to undertake.

It is in contemplation to undertake a line of railway from Bangalore to Tumkur, if necessary to Titpur, as work for affording employment to the large number of labourers in the neighbourhood of taluks where failure of rains has been greatest.

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Tumkur District are requested to state, whenever necessary, to put this work in hand at once or wait till later cultivation operations are over.

An evil noticed at the last time of famine was the emigration of people to the coffee districts far beyond their requirements, and their subsequent return without employment greatly aggravating the distress.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore is directed to watch these emigrants, and to make enquiries amongst them and to dissuade them from such objectless wandering, intimating that work will be found for them nearer their homes.

He is particularly requested that all enquiries should be made in a quiet manner so as not to excite alarm among the people.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The House of Lords have finally passed the Irish Land Bill.

RELEASE OF MR. DILLON.

Mr. Forster (Chief Secretary for Ireland), replying to a question in the Commons, said that Mr. Dillon had been released from gaol on the grounds of ill health.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

A railway collision has occurred at Blackburn, in which five people were killed and thirty injured.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Booldana arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 7th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancoora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUGUST 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot left here this afternoon.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 103⅜

4 ,, Rupee Paper 85½

4½ ,, do. 91⅝

3 ,, Consols for account 100⅛

5 ,, French Rentes 118½

Bar Silver 51⅛

Oriental Bank Shares £23

Chartered ,, do. £21-10

Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares £22-10

Hongkong and Shanghai ,, ... £48

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

Arrivals—W. G. Davis and Armenia.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Buareh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Buareh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 8.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 80·2 Farht.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

At 6 a.m. .. .. 79·5

,, 10 a.m. .. .. 78·7

,, 2 p.m. .. .. 84·0

,, 4 p.m. .. .. 82·6

We hear by telegram from Simla that the first lecture of the season at the United Service Institution, to be delivered by Major Richardson, R. A., on "the Weldon Range-finder and method of instruction," has been announced for Wednesday, the 10th inst., His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presiding.

A LONG resolution by the Bombay Government on octroi taxation in the Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, dated 28th June, is published in the *Gazette of India*, with a short letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay appended, in which the assurance is given that "the manner in which this important matter is being dealt with by the Bombay Government has the entire approval and concurrence of the Governor-General in Council."

THERE is a report in Kabul that Shere Ali Khan of Hazara has joined Ayoub, and that some of the Sirdar's troops are on their way to the northern capital.

A MEETING of the residents and house-proprietors of Simla was to be held on the 6th inst., to protest against several matters in connection with Municipal management, namely, a proposed amendment of the bye-law regarding the conservancy tax as proposed at the Municipal meeting on 14th July ; the construction of the proposed Town Hall and Public Buildings by the Municipality on borrowed money. The meeting was also to take into consideration the advisability of petitioning the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor to alter the present constitution of the Simla Municipal Committee, and to consider further the advisability of forming an association for the protection of the interests of house-proprietors and residents of the town.

THE business available for the Peshawur branch of the Bank of Upper India, Ld., has not come up to the expectations of the directors, and the branch will shortly be withdrawn.

THE warning of troops to be in readiness to move to Quetta, the Allahabad paper explains, is purely a precautionary measure, to have neglected which would have been distinctly a mistake. "But there is not the slightest chance of the regiments warned moving so long as matters remain quiet in South Afghanistan. The Government are firm in their resolve on this point ; and therefore the late warnings for service should be estimated at their proper value."

THE use of the telephone is extending rapidly in India. It is used in several instances in Bombay, and we see that one of the large steamship companies in Calcutta is arranging for telephonic communication between their ships at the moorings and the offices in town. Pieces of cable will be used to connect the ships with the shore : the ends of the cables will be fastened to the buoys, and on a ship mooring she will be placed in telephonic communication with the office at once. In loading cargo, and in unloading also, it will be a great advantage for the office and ship to be able to "speak" to each other, as the technical term goes. A contemporary states that on the great Indian canals, too, the telephone is likely soon to be set up, thus enabling engineers to regulate the supply of water with greater certainty than at present.

THE Indian Customs returns for the first quarter of the current year show a considerable falling off in the export of Indian produce and manufactures. A comparison of the figures for April to June last with those for the same months of 1880 shows a difference of over 96 lakhs. The falling off in the value of raw cotton exported was nearly 145½ lakhs. There was, however, a slight increase in the value of cotton piece-goods exported from India. The exports of indigo increased from about 9 lakhs' worth to over 23 lakhs' worth. The value of the wheat exported during the quarter was over 1½ crores, against 86 lakhs for the same quarter of 1880 ; over 54½ lakhs' worth going to France.

DR. KAVANAGH, "Counsel for the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda," has solicited an interview with Sir A. C. Lyall, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with the "hope that the result of that interview will be, what I anticipate from the assurances of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council and from my interview with you, namely, that the Government of India will mete out to my client the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda that justice and fairness which the Proclamation of the Government of India dated 9th April, 1875, assured him to receive, and that the spirit of the terms of the letter of the Marquis of Salisbury to the Government of India, dated 3rd June, 1875, as to my client's *political status*, will not be overlooked. Thus I will be in a position to inform my client and the people of India, and also members of Her Majesty's Government before whom I laid the whole case, that from the Government of India, which have always a deep solicitude for their native subjects, emanate sound and equitable laws, by which their grievances, when built, as in the case of my client the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda's is, upon solid, strong, and true grounds, are invariably ameliorated." Sir A. C. Lyall's reply "touching the affairs of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda" is that "the points raised are obviously very disputable, and not at all likely to be settled at an interview."

AN up-country contemporary hears that "on the 10th of July Miss Beilby, Medical Missionary connected with the Indian Female Normal School at Lucknow, was summoned to Windsor Castle by the Queen, to give Her Majesty a message from a native princess, who was recently a patient of Miss Beilby's. Her Majesty expressed herself deeply interested in all that Miss Beilby had to say with regard to zenana medical missions in India. We understand that that lady will return to India, and resume her arduous and interesting duties at Lucknow, early in October."

THE Lahore paper says that the complaints from Simla against furious riding on the mall are louder this season than ever. One culprit, an assistant in a shop there, has been deported, he having fortunately cannoned against the Viceroy ; but similar remediary measures should be carried much further, even though it might result in Simla being shorn of some of its beauty and fashion. It is certainly wonderful how extremes meet, sometimes. 'Arry at the seaside, enjoying' his arf crown's worth, has his counterpart amongst the gods of our Olympus.

THE Muir Mills at Cawnpore are in a flourishing state. The electric light is working well, and nearly doubles the out-turn of the mill. The company is now building a second mill, the shareholders having subscribed five lakhs among themselves for the purpose ; Messrs. Frissoin and Co. of Allahabad, the contractors, hope to have it finished by December, when the company's mill will be one of the finest in India, and will contain about 30,000 spindles, and a proportionate number of looms of all kinds.

THE electric light, the *Pioneer* suggests, might perhaps be used with advantage on the Circular Road at Peshawur. With the light flashing at intervals, the surprising of a patrol or picquet would be impossible; and the broken ground on the Jumrood face of the cantonment would afford but poor shelter to raiders.

THE Georgian or Russian traveller who arrived from Herat recently died suddenly at Amritsar, while *en route*, ostensibly, on a pilgrimage to Mecca. The *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks that the auspicion that he was a Russian agent or spy does not appear to be ill-founded. Of the fact that he had been in the service of the Sirdar Ayoub Khan of Herat there can be no doubt whatever ; and his prediction of Ayoub's success against the Ameer appears in course of fulfilment.

THE Game and Fish Preservation Bill of the Presidency of Bombay, upon which the Government of India have set their foot, the *Pioneer* considers, was "about as gentle a measure as any effectual law of the sort could be. Designed as a check against the devastations of the native trappers, who, it was shown, had in some places exterminated and in others bid fair to exterminate the game, the elasticity of its provisions would have prevented it from bearing hardly even upon this class, so long as their pursuits were carried on with moderation. It laid down no hard-and-fast restrictions for the protection of game, but left it to the discretion of the local Government to fix the extent to which it should be applied, and the time for which, in each case, it should remain in force. Thus it might have been used to enable the game to recover where it had been excessively reduced, or to keep it from being diminished by means of a brief close season. On the other hand, it is not easy to see whom the Act would have injured. Where game was overabundant there would, of course, be no prohibitions against destroying it. Moreover, it was expressly provided that no landholder destroying game in the protection of his crops should under any circumstances be liable to penalty. The only class, in fact, who could suffer would be the professional game-snarers and *shikaris* : the very men whose wanton destruction of game is the cause of scarcity. The argument that such an Act does violence to rural custom would hold equally good against the beneficent restrictions of the forest department. And just as the villagers, had they continued to enjoy the right of indiscriminate destruction of timber, would have eventually left themselves no trees to destroy, so the game snarers will not be really benefited by being allowed to denude the Presidency of game, as they will do wherever they can find a market for their captures."

THERE have been more missionary troubles near Amoy. Recently the large mission chapel in the city of Chang-chow was attacked and burnt by a mob. The mandarins acted well in the matter. They agreed to rebuild the church, indemnify the Christians, and put out a proclamation. The case was settled with unprecedented despatch.

A CHEFOO correspondent writes to a Hongkong paper :—"The Viceroy has now in his service three gentlemen of distinction in their respective callings. There is Captain Gauvain, of the Franch navy, *quondam* captain of the well-known Messageries packet Iraouaddy. There is Captain Mignard, of the French navy, who has had a special training, and possesses special skill as a naval engineer, artillerist, &c., &c. And Major Mannix, an officer of the United States navy, who is an expert in all matters connected with fulminates, explosives, torpedoes, &c., and has charge of an assigned department in the Arsenal of this place. The shell, cartridges, torpedoes, &c., made at the Arsenal are of fine quality, and it is said the powder equals in strength and goodness any that can be imported from Europe."

THE following particulars regarding the Japanese silk industry are contributed by a correspondent, who has recently returned from a tour in the silk-producing districts, to a Yokohama paper :—"During a visit made during the last few days to the silk districts of Busho and Jusho, I have been enabled to verify the fact that the education of silkworms has not had any very great success in those two provinces. All went well until the fourth stage ; but at that critical period great heats occurred, which caused the worms to commence spinning, without being sufficiently nourished, and the cocoons thus produced were poor and light. The Japanese are greatly disappointed with respect to this, and talk of a deficit of at least 15 per cent. In fact, along the entire route from Kumagai, Honjo, Shinmachi, and Tamamura to Maibashi, one saw very poor samples of the cocoons of this district. A large proportion of them have rotted, for—in consequence of the bad weather—there has not been time to dry in the sun all the cocoons which it was intended to have reeled. This will, naturally, largely diminish the product of these districts, and if one thinks of the haste of the Japanese to spin, as quickly as possible, these cocoons which are daily being spoiled before their eyes, the inevitable inference can be drawn that the *récolte*—in the above mentioned districts—besides being short in quantity, will also be very defective in the qualities of regularity of size and cleanliness."

MR. C. G. ETHELSTON, Civil Engineer, has published some interesting notes of a recent examination by him of the works of the St. Gothard Railway. The total length of this line, which will connect the Swiss lines with the Italian railway system, will be 152 miles, of which 59 miles, or 17 per cent. of the entire length, is represented by tunnels, 59 in number. The total cost will be 6,800,000*l.*, to which amount the Governments of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy have contributed largely. The length of the great St. Gothard tunnel is 9 miles 468 yards—about a mile and three quarters longer than the Mont Cenis. For reasons stated, the conditions for ventilation in the St. Gothard will be less favourable than those of the Mont Cenis. It is expected that this great work will be finished and ready for the laying of the permanent way in December next.

THE seventh part of Mr. Phillips Bevan's Statistical Atlas, just published by Messrs. Johnston, of Edinburgh and London, is devoted to the agriculture of the United Kingdom. It will probably surprise most persons to find that in England and Wales, where the *grande culture* is supposed to reign almost supreme, upwards of 346,000 out of the total of 473,638 holdings are of 50 acres each or under. The farms above 1,000 acres appear to number 506. In Scotland out of 80,101 holdings 55,280 are of 50 acres or under, and 79 only exceed 1,000.

THE *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, referring to the intelligence from Merv recently published by a London paper regarding the future boundaries of Russia in Central Asia, declares that the statements in question do not tally with the real facts of the case. "Nothing," says the Russian journal, "has as yet been decided as to the delimitation of the new frontier. As we stated some days ago, negotiations on this subject must first of all be commenced with Persia, and it is necessary that an understanding should be arrived at with that country before any steps are taken with a view to determining the new boundaries."

FROM time to time intelligence reaches England from the Soudan, which leaves no room for doubt that the African slave-trade continues to be in vigorous operation in that country. It is indeed stated that no fewer than 50,000 or 60,000 negroes are still annually conveyed to the Turkish and Egyptian ports of the Red Sea, where they are disposed of to dealers from all parts of the Sultan's dominions. Yet it is unquestionable that in 1879 Colonel Gordon dealt what promised to be a death-blow to the slave-trade in the Soudan. His lieutenant, Gessi Pasha, who has lately suffered terrible hardships, fought and beat the slave-traders in a pitched battle, in which they, relying upon superior numbers, made the first attack. Gessi Pasha inflicted a crushing defeat upon the slave-traders, and liberated immense numbers of slaves. The *Daily News* believes that if Colonel Gordon had been properly supported by Tewfik Pasha, there is reason to believe that the slave-trade would have been driven out of the Soudan. Since his departure his old enemies have to a great extent regained their former influence, and have succeeded in reviving on a large scale the traffic in negroes. It is quite true that that traffic cannot be effectually suppressed until domestic slavery is abolished in Egypt ; but yet Colonel Gordon's experience shows that by the adoption of a vigorous policy the number of victims may be greatly diminished, and the trade rendered both hazardous and unprofitable. It is a pity that Colonel Gordon, instead of doing garrison duty in the Mauritius, cannot be transferred to the scene of his former exploits. He has, however, always contended that much good would be done if a British Consul were stationed at Khartoum. This town is a very central one ; and if the Consul had a roving commission he might move about from place to place, and by timely interference and exposure compel the Egyptian authorities to do their duty. We are glad to learn that the Government are now disposed to entertain favourably the proposal to establish Consuls at Khartoum and at Souakim on the Red Sea. These appointments, besides being in themselves desirable, would, it is only reasonable to expect, serve to quicken the sense of responsibility felt by the authorities at Cairo.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	59	22	61	43	55	66	60	46
Aug. 8 Monday.....	0	30						
9 Tuesday	..	..	0	20	0	15	0	27
Total	59	52	61	63	55	81	60	73
Aug. 10 1880	41	29	44	53	37	50	41	48

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(9th August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. in Ther. shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee...	29·601	85·0	W S W	21	0·02
Surat.....	·716	83·6	W	23	0·01
Bombay..	·806	78·7	W N W	20	0·01
Ratnagiri	·861	82·3	(S W (fresh	..	0·68
Karwar.....	·877	82·1	(W (modte.	..	3·42
Mangalore....	·933	74·5	N W	3	4·33
Calicut	·914	74·6	calm	7	0·20
Cochin	·916	77·0	E S E	1	0·36
Masulipatam.	·792	79·0	S W	..	0·91
Madras.....	·763	81·0	W S W	8	0·00
Negapatam..	·855	81·0	W	7	0·15

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th August, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·724
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point.....	77·1
Relative humidity of Air.....	·872
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind*.....	WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	469
Fall of Rain*.....	0·30
Total fall during month	14·36
,, ,, ,, year.....	59·52
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday, 5th August :—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 29th July, 1881.		Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 5th Aug. 1881.		Total.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Jabalpur.....	27	25	2	17	29	42
Sohagpur	30	77	1	0	31	77
Nawora	14	4	3	40	17	44
Nimbora	12	3	2	28	14	31
Bhadli	11	38	1	26	15	64
Jalgaon.....	11	93	1	75	12	96
Sirsoli	7	81	3	44	11	25
Mhasawad....	8	71	2	72	11	43
Pachora	11	01	0	68	11	92
Kusgaon.....	8	74	1	18	9	92
Naidongri	8	79	0	39	9	18
Thalisgaon	13	92	2	15	16	7
Nandgaon	7	25	0	39	7	64
Manmad	8	82	0	47	9	29
Lasalgaon	9	14	0	55	9	69
Nassik	13	68	1	36	15	4
Deolali	15	67	1	73	17	40
Ghoti	22	99	1	00	23	99
Nargaon	19	161	2	93	22	154
Warangaon	12	89	2	41	14	91
Hudgi	7	7	0	95	8	2
Mohol	6	34	0	72	7	6
Macha	8	44	0	70	9	14
Barsi.....	8	64	0	58	9	22
Keim	6	70	1	0	7	70
Jehur	7	80	1	12	8	92
Deksal	4	87	1	90	6	77
Lanoli	74	82	15	45	89	27
Dhond	12	77	1	0	13	77
Talegaon.....	20	52	6	11	24	33
Ponalwari....	2	70	0	36	3	6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, B.V.R. vs. Gymkhana, 10-30 a.m.

Service of Song, s.s. City of Baltimore, Prince's Dock, at 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—Potomac (s), from Port Said. Yesterday :—Hutton (s), Liverpool ; Euphrates (s), Bussorah ; Chanda (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—St. Elmo, to San Francisco ; Thibet (s), Venice.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mirzapore entered and Clan Stuart left on Monday, and the s. s. Potomac entered yesterday.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mogbhat, on view of the body of a Hindoo woman named Radha, aged twenty years, who accidentally fell into a well at that locality at 8 p. m. on the night previous, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

EMBEZZLING SHIP'S CARGO.—Charles Antman and James Moore, seamen of the P. and O. steamship Mirzapore, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of embezzling six American time-pieces, valued at Rs. 90, being a portion of the cargo of the s. s. Mirzapore. They were each sentenced to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

INFLAMMABLE ACIDS.—On Monday last, at 2 p.m., whilst some cases containing acids were being unloaded from a cart, in order to be stored in a godown in Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, one of the cases fell heavily to the ground. It was then seen to be smoking, and a complaint was made to the police authorities that such inflammable and dangerous articles should not be allowed to be stored in that locality. The acids are said to belong to Messrs. Kemp and Co. Messrs. Sassoon and Co., the owners of the building, having been informed of the matter, have promised to take steps to have the acids removed.

UTTERING A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Cowasjee Cooverjee, the owner of a distillery at Oorun, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with using as genuine a forged currency note for Rs. 50, purporting to be a genuine currency note of the Calcutta circle, knowing the same to be a forged note. The prisoner in the course of business, it appears, paid the currency note in question to Lulloobhoy Lallchund on account of some mowra fruit he had purchased from him. Mr. C. Morrar Rao, an inspector of the Bombay detective police, who appeared for the prosecution, applied for an adjournment to enable the police to make the necessary enquiries into the matter, and to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear for the prosecution. Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, who appeared on behalf of the defence, thereupon applied that the prisoner be allowed bail on substantial security. His Worship declined to accept bail, and adjourned the further hearing of the case to Monday next, the 15th instant.

THE LATE REV. DR. MACPHERSON.—Bombay has been suddenly deprived of one of her most kind-hearted and serviceable Christian missionaries by the death of the Rev. Dr. Macpherson, which sad event occurred on Saturday morning last. Unassuming and industrious, he was all that a Christian minister ought to be. Much of his useful work in the interests of humanity was done silently, and it was the suffering poor who most engaged his attention and profited by his benevolence. And his sudden death leaves a large number of needy persons to mourn his loss equally with his large number of friends in the mixed communities in Bombay.—*Indu Prakash.*

LORD RIPON.—The statement that the rumours about Lord Ripon's intended resignation of the Indian Viceroyalty are without any foundation whatever has been welcomed in all quarters with delight. It would be a misfortune if His Excellency were to give up so early the office which he has occupied with honour to himself and satisfaction to the country. In the short space of one year the new Viceroy has made India forget all the associations of the Imperial *régime* of his predecessor, and there is not even one native paper which has not a good word to say for the manner in which His Excellency has been ruling the country. It should be, as it is, the wish of every one in India that His Excellency will be amongst us for the full space of five years to give us peace and contentment.—*Ibid.*

A CURIOUS QUESTION OF LIABILITY TO DAMAGES.—A rather unusual case was decided in the court of the sub-judge at Bulsar some time last month. The plaintiff, Shapurjee Dadabhoy, sued Mr. C. Merrony, a Government official, to recover the value of a horse, which the former had lent, without hire, to the defendant for riding in April last. The plaintiff alleged that when the horse was returned the same day it was discovered to have been injured. The plaintiff thereupon refused to accept the horse in such condition, and averred that the defendant had not taken proper care of the animal. It was stated on behalf of the defendant that he and a friend whilst riding towards Jeethul happened to meet with some stray horses and mares, and that the plaintiff's horse, on which the defendant was mounted, and also the animal ridden by his friend, became unmanageable, and both the gentlemen were thrown off their horses. The animals having thus got free galloped among the drove and a free fight ensued between them and the horses with the mares, in which the plaintiff's horse was damaged. The defendant urged that he took as much care of the plaintiff's horse as was possible under the circumstances, and that the animal was vicious, of which he had received no warning. The issues raised were—"(1) whether the horse was injured through the negligence of the defendant ; (2) if so what should be the proper amount of damages ; (3) whether the horse was vicious, and was the plaintiff aware of his being so." The judge dismissed the suit on the ground that the injury to the animal was not occasioned through the negligence of the defendant.

POONA SESSIONS COURT.—The case of Barima and his son Aniyaba, residents of Berwad in the Sholapore District, who were charged under Section 302 and 201 I.P.C. respectively, with committing murder by causing the death of his daughter-in-law Sonindra and with causing disappearance of evidence of a capital sentence, in that he knowing that his father (accused No. 1) committed murder of the aforesaid Sonindra, assisted him in hiding the dead body with intent to screen him from legal punishment, came on for hearing before Mr. Newnham and the jurors on Monday. Mr. R. B. Joshi, Public Prosecutor of the Sholapore District, appeared for the Crown. The accused were undefended. On opening the case for the prosecution, 4 witnesses were examined, and the confessions made before the 2nd Class Magistrate of Malshisas by each of the two accused were read and recorded, in which accused No. 1 had fully confessed his guilt. Some witnesses deposed to the fact of their being present among the Panch on the spot where the dead body of Sonindra was lying near the bank of the river Nera, and that they had identified the corpse to be of the accused No. 2's wife, which was sent in their presence, with the police, to the assistant surgeon at Pandharpur for examination. The accused No. 2 in his defence said that he did not know that he was bound to tell the police patel about the death of Sonindra. He had three witnesses present, who knew he was in the temple on the night in question. The witnesses were examined. On the Public Prosecutor's reply the court charged the jurors, who returned the following unanimous verdict : that the accused No. 1 is guilty of the offence charged ; and 4 gentlemen out of 5 found accused No. 2 not guilty. The court, on the verdict of the majority, acquitted and discharged prisoner No. 2, and sentenced No. 1 to be transported for life.—*Deccan Herald.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th July, 1881, was 41,765 maunds, and in money Rs. 13,755. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1880, are as follows :—

	Week ending 30th July 1881.	Week ending 31st July 1880.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	..	1,609	..	1,609
Amount Rs.	..	1,573	..	1,573
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	18,378	39,951	..	21,573
Amount Rs.	5,430	11,964	..	6,534
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	346	545	..	199
Amount Rs.	150	173	..	23
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	..	96	..	96
Amount Rs.	..	242	..	242
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	5,542	4,291	1,251	..
Amount Rs.	4,672	3,426	1,246	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	19,422	17,170	2,252	..
Amount Rs.	2,149	6,757	..	4,608
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	1,942	5,010	..	3,068
Amount Rs.	660	1,681	..	1,021
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	2,402	2,140	262	..
Amount Rs.	1,128	934	194	..
STATE RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	3,614	1,421	..	807
Amount Rs.	3,425	1,690	1,735	..
DRY PROVISIONS—				
Weight Mds.	2,233	2,045	188	..
Amount Rs.	1,070	756	314	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	1,691	2,067	..	376
Amount Rs.	1,132	1,145	..	13
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	28,161	46,151	..	17,990
Amount Rs.	9,245	12,075	..	2,830
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	83,701	1,25,486	..	41,765
Amount Rs.	28,061	42,416	..	13,755

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet, Captain W. R. Jordan, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Brindisi—Mr. J. Tate and Col. J. H. P. Malcolmson.

For Southampton—Mr. A. C. Sinclair, Mr. J. Old, Mr. T. Fairlie, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus, and Lieut. G. Osborn, R.A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17.

8 p. m.—Litany and Sermon.

Subject : "Sermon on the Mount" (continued).

SERVICE OF SONG.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be a service of song on board the s. s. City of Baltimore in the Prince's Dock, at eight o'clock, this Wednesday evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted iff the afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

APPLICATION TO RETIRE FROM A SUIT.

SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY *vs.* CRUSHNABAI AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff claimed that the defendants may be restrained from taking any proceedings against him in relation to two sums of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000, and that they may be ordered to interplead together concerning their claims to those moneys ; that the plaintiff's costs of the suit may be provided for, &c. The Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the first defendant, sister of the plaintiff and wife of Pranjeevundas Waghjee ; and Mr. Telang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the second defendant, Bhugwandas Pranjeewundas, a son of the first defendant, Crushnabai.

The Advocate-General opened the case. The only sum at issue was Rs. 3,000 ; and the question was between Crushnabai and her sons. The plaint states that Nathoobhoy Ramdas, the plaintiff's father, by his will, dated 26th August, 1843, bequeatheda sum of Rs. 3,000 to the first defendant, which was to be paid her after her marriage. If she had any children, the money was to go to them ; if not, then after her death it might go to the plaintiff.

THE TRANSVAAL COMMISSION.

We extract the following accounts of the proceedings of the Transvaal Commission from a blue-book on affairs in South Africa received by the last mail :—

Under Lang's Nek, 10 A.M., 16th March, 1881.

Present : English.—General Wood and staff, consisting of Colonel Buller, V.C., Majors Clarke and Fraser, Mr. Cropper, A.D.C., and Interpreter Roberts. Boer.—President Kruger ; Representatives, Mr. Pretorius, P. Joubert, Dr. Jorrissen, Mr. C. Joubert, Mr. J. Mare, Mr. Dirk Uys ; as a friend, the Rev. W. Ackerman ; as interpreter, Mr. Rood.

General Wood explained that he had sent up a copy of the telegraphic message last night in order that the Boer representatives might be prepared. He remarked that up to this he had spoken first, but now thought it would be well if they would say what they had to say as to that communication."

Mr. Kruger.—I have seen the conditions for armistice, and that my arrival has been awaited to prevent bloodshed. I have always trusted that when the Queen knew the truth she would do right. I was glad last night to see the conditions of the letter, which are first steps towards justice.

By Dr. Jorrissen (who speaks English).—Kruger originally said he would be content to abide by decision of Representative Commission. He had hoped for this ; now that he sees General Wood's last communication he still more trusts that this armistice is the result of his (Kruger's) letter. At the same time there are points in General Wood's communication which he trusts he will explain.

Mr. Kruger had proposed a Representative Commission in his last letter to General Colley, and had hoped the armistice was the result.

General Wood read a telegram of February 13, from Sir G. Colley to Lord Kimberley, and suggested that Mr. Kruger has changed his opinion.

Mr. Kruger.—I do not admit that I have in any way changed my opinions, but I agree that we had better consider the present letter and not dispute about old ones. I think that my opinions have always agreed substantially with those contained in this letter received from General Wood last night.

General Wood proposes to read the communication, and asks Mr. Kruger to raise any points which may occur to him.

Mr. Kruger.—The basis of that communication must be the basis of the armistice now existing.

Sir E. Wood explains that by the arrival of Mr. Kruger and the receipt of the telegram from London the reasons for the first armistice are fulfilled. We should now settle the conditions of any further one.

Mr. Kruger.—" I am here to-day to settle an armistice, and think that my proposal to the late General Colley must be the basis. The letter not being at hand, General Wood read General Colley's letter of the 21st February, 1881, to which Kruger is supposed to have sent an answer.

Dr. Jorrissen, on being requested to do so, read out a precis of Mr. Kruger's letter above referred to, which General Wood then remembers having read. General Wood acknowledges the precis to be substantially correct.

Mr. Kruger.—This interview must be useless unless General Wood has power to lay down definitely the principles of a treaty of peace. A commission can always be appointed to settle minor questions hereafter, but why not settle the basis of peace now ?

General Wood.—Is the composition of the Commission the only thing you object to ?

Mr. Kruger.—What we should call a fair Commission would give satisfaction to all sides.

General Wood.—If then a Representative Commission were granted, would the Boers disperse on the basis of the peace conditions, in the communication sent them yesterday ?

Mr. Kruger.—When a Representative Commission is appointed, and we have agreed upon the principles of yesterday's communication, then the Republican Government will take office definitely, and, of course, the Boer forces will disperse, and I hope the British forces will do likewise.

General Wood.—What do you mean by a Representative Commission ? Is it a *sine qua non* that Boer representatives should form part of it ?

Mr. Kruger.—It is not a fair question. I ask, if I do not accept the Royal Commission, is all that is offered in yesterday's communication withdrawn ?

General Wood.—Yes.

The meeting is adjourned for lunch.

General Wood.—Do I now understand you to say that, should Boer representatives be included in the members of the Royal Commission, you will accept the terms proposed in yesterday's communication as a basis of peace, bearing in mind that this implies immediate dispersion ?

Mr. Kruger.—Yes, I declare I am prepared to accept terms of peace on the conditions mentioned in the communication of yesterday. I expect certain minor points for consideration, but I expect the British troops to withdraw from Transvaal. Lord Kimberley in his telegram gives me my rights ; I accept the telegram. There are minor questions to be settled by the Commission with reference to boundaries, &c.

General Wood.—Then do you expect the British troops to retire from the Transvaal before the Commission have decided what the Transvaal is.

Mr. Kruger.—The Transvaal is where it is, just as you annexed it. From that territory we expect the English troops to withdraw.

General Wood.—Assuming that the British Government is willing to admit a Representative Commission, what do you wish the proportion of Boer members to be ?

Mr. Kruger.—We would accept an equal number of members exclusive of the president.

General Wood.—Do you make it a condition of dispersion that our garrisons should at once evacuate ?

Mr. Kruger.—It would of course be unfair, that while we were as it were bound by dispersion, you could do what you liked.

General Wood.—I can promise you in the name of the British Government that our troops shall neither follow you up nor operate against you ; but we expect free trade intercourse throughout the Transvaal.

Mr. Kruger.—The reason why I wish to insist on withdrawal of your troops is, that if it be not done the people will be suspicious. If withdrawn the labours of the Commission would be facilitated, and the people grateful.

General Wood.—I should prefer a direct answer to my question rather than a contingent promise of gratitude.

Mr. Kruger.—My opinion is, yes. The Boers should only disperse on one condition, of the English leaving the Transvaal ; but this is only my own opinion. I will ask my co-members.

Meeting is adjourned, and re-assembled.

Mr. Kruger.—We are certain this must be so, it would not be fair otherwise. I would agree to a small representative garrison.

General Wood now proposed to speak apart with Messrs. Kruger and Joubert, and the meeting was adjourned for this purpose.

On re-assembling—

Mr. Kruger.—We cannot undertake to be answerable for the peace and order of the country, as long as the English garrisons are there, consequently we hope the English Government will withdraw them. There are, we do not deny, some in the country whose sentiments do not agree with ours, and we should have difficulty with them as long as there were English garrisons if we disperse our troops.

General Wood.—Well, then, do you make this a *sine qua non*, or only ask for it previous to dispersion ?

Mr. Kruger.—We could not do it, we do not say we will not, we should not feel safe. If you say you will give the order for your garrisons to withdraw from the Transvaal, we will believe you and leave the Nek. But it must be understood that we cannot entirely disperse. We shall want a certain force to keep order, especially at Heidelberg.

General Wood.—Mr. Kruger said there were some minor points in the conditions of the telegram to which he took exception ; can he tell me what they were ? I do not want his reasons. I only want a statement which I can send to Lord Kimberley.

The communication was then read.

Mr. Kruger.—I accept " suzerainty " as explained by General Wood.

Mr. Jorrissen raised the question of control of relations with Foreign powers.

Mr. Kruger thought this should be left to be explained by the Commission.

General Wood then read a draft of the telegram he proposed to send to England, and which was agreed to as embodying the views of the Boer representatives.

The meeting then adjourned, and the Boer leaders having been advised as to the effect that would probably be produced by their insisting on the withdrawal of the British garrisons, they wished to reconsider that point.

Having re-assembled, the Boer leaders wish to hold to the condition of a Representative Commission, and in order that they may have a fair chance of keeping order, they hope that the British Government will withdraw their garrison from the Transvaal. The former telegram was hereupon cancelled. A fresh draft read out and accepted by the Boers as embodying their views of the result of to-day's conference. These minutes were also read out as taken by Colonel Bullen, and a Boer interpreter for the Boers, who admitted that they embody accurately the proceedings. Mr. Joubert asked for a copy of the proceedings at end of the telegram. General Wood replied he had his own copy in Dutch which had been checked word for word, and that although the telegram had been read out as a matter of courtesy, yet as it was actually Sir E. Wood's message to Lord Kimberley, the Boers could not properly ask for it. To the justice of both these replies Mr. Joubert assented. The telegram was, however, sent as read out at the conference.

EVELYN WOOD, Major-General,
Deputy High Commissioner.

Minutes of proceedings of a meeting held on March 21, 1881, at O'Neill's Farm at 8 a.m.

Present :—Sir Evelyn Wood, Majors Clarke and Fraser, Lieutenant Hamilton and Mr. Thornburgh [illegible] on the English side ; Messrs. Kruger, Pretorius, P. Joubert, C. Joubert, Mare, Jorrissen, and Dirk Uys, on the Boer side. Mr. Brand, the President of the Orange Free State, was also present as a friend.

Mr. Brand had a preliminary conversation with Sir E. Wood. General Wood then opened the meeting by saying that he had come on the last day of the armistice to hear what Mr. Kruger and party had to say.

Mr. Joubert remarked that it had been well understood on the occasion of the meeting of the 18th instant that he only attended to prolong the armistice so as to allow time for Mr. Brand to arrive, and on that day he could not explain any objections ; he added, "We are sure we must begin again where we left off on the 10th instant."

Mr. Kruger—"We left off when you (General Wood) were going to telegraph with reference to two concessions, viz., a mixed Commission and the recall of the garrisons in the Transvaal. We are willing to drop the two concessions, supposing that all that was agreed to at the meeting of the 16th of March still stands."

Mr. Brand then translated the Dutch version of the proceedings of the 16th March, after which General Wood read over the English version.

The following remarks were then made :—

1. By Dr. Jorrissen, that General Wood's definition of suzerainty had been left out of the English account of the meeting of the 16th.

2. Mr. Kruger asked an explanation of the meaning of the words " provisions for the protection of natives interested" that occurred in Lord Kimberley's telegram of the 12th March. He wished to know whether it had regard to natives within the country.

3. Mr. Kruger asked for an acknowledgment on the part of General Wood of the Boers present, as the accredited representatives of the people with whom he is now at war.

In reply to No. 1, General Wood answered that he had recorded for his Government the explanation he had given of what he understood suzerainty to mean ; that it had been read out and concurred in to-day, and that he proposed to insert it in the form of an " annexure" (S.) in the proceedings of the 16th. Mr. Kruger acquiesced.

With regard to No. 2, in first answering Mr. Kruger's enquiry as to whether the natives referred to were natives within the country, General Wood replied " No," if there be complete self-government, that could not be ; for instance, the English Government could not interfere in the matter of taxing natives. Thus, were the Boer Government to put on a tax of 1*l.* per kraal, the English Government could not insist on its being only 10s. He now remarked, " You ask me what I think Lord Kimberley meant in his telegram of the 12th inst. with reference to natives interested." I believe at the time he wrote he was only thinking of the border natives, not of those within ; hence I gave the above answer.

Having said this, to prevent further misunderstanding, it is only fair that I should read you this later telegram of the 17th instant in which Lord Kimberley says, "The Commission with regard to interior native affairs would have to consider what security should be taken as to the future treatment of natives."

Sir E. Wood explained that the English Government must bear in mind the views of many of its supporters, that precautions should be taken in the matter of apprenticing natives. He himself had no noubt that when the Boers got complete self-government they would govern the people in the country. He admitted that these points were not recorded, and hereby records them.

In reply to No. 3, General Wood acknowledges the representatives at the meeting as the *de facto* leaders of the armed opposition.

General Wood proposed to insert in his definition of suzerainty that the Suzerain had the right to move troops through the vassal State in case war rendered it necessary. To this the Boer leaders entirely agreed, but on the suggestion of Dr. Jorrissen that it was an admitted prerogative of the Suzerain it was generally decided it was unnecessary to insert it.

Mr. Kruger now suggested that an Act of Treaty should be drawn up.

General Wood proposed to draft this in the first instance with Messrs. Kruger, Pretorius, and Joubert.

A draft was accordingly made, and which ultimately took the form marked " B." This was then read before the full meeting.

Mr. Kruger demurred to accepting the terms of Lord Kimberley's telegram of the 17th instant, and decided that it annuls all that had preceded ; he further asked on what grounds any separation of territory is necessary. After some discussion the meeting passed to the consideration of the remaining clauses.

Schedule "9," as first drafted, proposed that Boers should restore all British property captured during the war ; it was objected that the Boer leaders could not be responsible for much that had fallen into the hands of private individuals, and accordingly the schedule was modified by the addition of the words " now in possession of the Boer authorities," and an additional sentence was introduced engaging the English Government to restore what they had taken during the war or at the annexation.

General Wood then discussed the remaining questions of civil action, taxation, and boundaries with Messrs. Kruger, Joubert, and Brand, and drafted a paragraph (schedule 6), which was concurred in, and in which the Boer leaders admitted their acceptance of the terms of the telegram of the 17th of March. The sense of the agreement (B.) was then put into telegraphic form, read over, and signed in duplicate, each party retaining a copy.

The agreement (B.) was then signed provisionally (in duplicate), subject to ratification by the British Government, and the meeting terminated at 9 p. m.

DEATH OF A SANSKRIT SCHOLAR.

DR Theodore Benfey we have lost the greatest Sanskrit scholar of our time ; and, if one looks at his works and at the permanent results which they represent, one feels tempted to ask, Has there ever been any single scholar in Europe who, since the discovery of Sanskrit, has more advanced our knowledge of the language and literature of ancient India than Benfey ?

His life is soon told. He was born in 1809, and, as his name shows, of Jewish parents. He was educated at the gymnasium at Gottingen, studied at the Universities of Gottingen and Munich, and was appointed professor at Gottingen in 1834, where he worked and lectured till his death.

It would be impossible to give a complete list of his literary labours, particularly as some of his smaller contributions in the *Gottinger Gelehrte Anzeigen* often represent work which, in other hands, would have assumed the proportion of volumes. Many of these, we hope, will now be rescued from their hiding-places, and published in a permanent and accessible form. His first *opus* was the *Griechishes Wurzel-lexicon* (1839-42). To the younger generation of comparative philologists, that work may chiefly be known by the frequent criticisms which it has evoked in later times ; nor can there be any doubt that the comparative study of Greek has since advanced so rapidly as to leave to that work of Benfey's an historical interest only. Still, whoever will examine its pages will be surprised to see of how many now accepted theories and etymologies Benfey was the first author. In no science does the claim of the first discoverer seem to be so little regarded as in comparative philology. It is impossible, of course, or at least extremely troublesome, to find out who was the first to say that *viginti, eikool* and Sanskrit *vimsati* are the same word, or to remember who first placed that comparison on a sound scientific basis. Hence there arises quickly a great mass of what is considered common property—nay, what is afterwards often put down to the account of the last scholar who quotes it. How often do we find the names of Pick, Curtius, and Corssen where the names of Bopp, Pott, or Benfey ought by right to stand. Benfey himself rejoiced in that kind of impersonal fame ; and on few extreme occasions only, when not only his own discoveries were assailed to others, but he himself was blamed for not holding his own views, did he lose patience and set himself right with posterity. To that early period of Benfey's career belongs likewise his elaborate article on "India" in *Ersch und Gruber's Encyclopaedie*, which, like his *Wurzel-lexicon*, is now to a great extent antiquated, but contains many things *quae meminisse juvabit*. After that, Benfey was one of the first to contribute to that revival of Sanscrit philology which began with the study of the Veda. In 1848 he published his text, translation, and glossary of the Sama-Veda, and he also gave a complete translation of the first volume of the Rig-Veda. He then stopped for a while, chiefly because he saw that no real progress could be made in Vedic studies before the text of the Rig-Veda and, above all, before Sayana's complete Commentary had been published. He then devoted himself for a time to the publication of several Sanskrit Grammars, which showed a mastery of the complicated system of native grammarians very unusual at that period in the history of Sanskrit scholarship. He also published a Sanskrit Chrestomathia, a dictionary, and other useful works. But he soon surprised the world by a discovery in a totally new line of research—namely, by his *pantschatantra* in which he established on a safe basis, not only the Indian origin of European fables, but, what was even more important, the Buddhist origin of Indian fables. This was a work which alone would have placed its author in the first rank of European scholars. With Benfey, it represented but one out of many victories in a life-long campaign. We cannot dwell on his contributions to the knowledge of Zend, his scholastic decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions, and several other works. But as another monumental work, his *History of the Science of Language and Oriental Philology in Germany* (1869) will show what can be achieved by the industry and genius of *one* man, if only he has a purpose in life or possesses the true devotion of the scholar. The concluding years of his life were consecrated again to Vedic studies, which he resumed with all the ardour of youth and with the experience and the resources of the veteran general. The results of these were given from year to year in the *Transactions* of the Royal Gottingen Society, and elsewhere. In order to give an idea of the minuteness of his studies, it may be mentioned that his treatises on the prolongation of vowels in the Rig-Veda occupy more than 400 pages quarto. This, no doubt, is an excess, if there can be excess in accuracy ; but it shows, at all events, what we might have expected from his promised Vedic Grammar. Unless the materials for that work, which he has been collecting for years, are worked up, it is doubtful whether any living scholar will be able to take up the threads and finish the design on the scale on which Benfey had conceived it.

We ought not to conclude this notice without paying a well-deserved tribute to the high character which Benfey, as a man, has always borne among Oriental scholars. Through life he seemed to care for nothing but work—true and honest work. The career of a scholar may seem to be free from many of the ordinary temptations of life, yet the character of a man tells here too, and often even more than his knowledge. Through his long literary career, which has not been free from the inevitable controversies of the scientific world, not a word has ever been breathed against Benfey's independence, justice, and straightforwardness. He seldom praised and seldom blamed ; but, for that very reason, his praise was praise indeed, and his blame, blame indeed. Science to him was a sacred thing, and no personal interests were allowed to intrude there. He never belonged to any set, and he would have resented the cheap praises of his pupils or friends as an insult. In this respect, too, he will long be missed, for the mere presence of an upright man awes and scares away schemers and pretenders.—*The Times.*

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 ; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 1,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. LYON & Co. :—

FROM MESSRS. BARTON & Co., LONDON.

	Dozen Quarts.	1 Dozen Pints.
Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie " B" brand		
" Extra dry" .. .. ..Rs.	48	26
" Dry" .. .. "	48	..
" Extra dry" Imperial Pints ..	..	38½
Moselle (Sparkling) .. .. "	40	..
Sherry (Pale dry) .. .. "	27	..
Madeira .. .. "	27	..
Claret Chateau Leoville .. .. .. "	25	..
Do. Do. Citran .. .. .. "	20	..
Do. Ste. Estephe .. .. .. "	12	..
Brandy .. .. "	36	..

FROM MESSRS. GEORGE GOULET & Co., REIMS.
Champagne, Extra dry (Pints in 2 doz. Cases) 45 24

FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co. BURTON-ON-TRENT.
Hogsheads .. .. " 78
Kilderkins .. .. " 30

The undersigned are Sole Agents for the above shippers. Special terms to wholesale buyers.

LYON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 33 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	" 60 0
Sparkling Moselle	" 28 0	" 30 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidosheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Huedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	" 22 0	
Do. **2 stars	" 30 0	
Fromy & Rogec's Brandy ***3 stars	" 32 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Lecville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lalitte	" 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	" 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs.	5 4
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	"	3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE .....(1 doz. qts.)	"	5 8
EXPORT STOUT .....(1 doz. qts.)	"	5 8
Do. do. .....(1 doz. pints)	"	3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	"	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.
Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock of*
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
(Special brands, of superb finish, and guaranteed quality.)
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY
AND
DINDIGUL TOBACCOS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME .....Rs.	22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1 .. .. .. "	19 0	" 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME .. .. .. "	20 0	" 2 4
Do. No. 1 .. .. .. "	18 0	" 2 0
NONPAREIL .. .. .. "	15 0	" 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS .....Rs.	25 0	Rs. 2 9
FAVORITAS .. .. .. "	22 0	" 2 8
PRINCIPES .. .. .. "	20 0	" 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1 .....Rs.	27 0	Rs. 3 0
No. 2 .. .. .. "	22 0	" 2 8
No. 3 .. .. .. "	18 0	" 2 0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES .....Rs.	24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS .. .. .. "	20 0	" 2 4

All the above brands are splendidly matured, and fit for immediate smoking.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received " Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for " WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for " MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.
EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES ! !

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.
PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).
THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.
PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).
THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).
LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.
ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.
All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N.B.—POONA BRANCH NOW OPEN.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

RICHLY ELECTRO-PLATED ON BEST NICKEL SILVER.

		Fiddle Pattern.		Thread and Shell Pattern.		Lily Pattern.		King's Pattern.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons	per doz.	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert "	"	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Tea "	"	10	0	16	0	16	0	17	0
Table Forks	"	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert "	"	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Soup Ladles	each.	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Sauce "	"	3	8	4	0	4	0	4	0
Gravy Spoons	"	5	12	7	0	7	0	7	0
Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade.	"	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
Butter "	"	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Sugar Spoons	"	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Salt " with gilt bowls	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Egg " "	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Mustard "	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Sugar Sifters (gilt Rs. 2 extra)	"	2	8	3	8	3	0	3	0
Sugar Tongs	"	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Marrow Spoons	"	2	12	3	8	3	8	3	8
Cheese Scoops, with ivory handle	"	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	8
Caddy Spoons	"	1	0	1	8	1	8	1	8
Toddy Ladles	"	2	0	2	8	2	8	2	0
Ice Tongs	"	7	0	9	0	8	0	9	0
Asparagus Tongs	"	13	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
Salad "	"	12	0	15	0	14	0	14	0
Salad Spoons and Forks	"	13	0	16	0	15	0	15	8
Pickle Forks	"	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	2
Skewers	per inch	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	1

The above prices are for cash with order ; 10 per cent. will be added if credit be given.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
July 15th, 1881.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases...	...	...Rs. 25
" hunting " ...	...	... " 30
" half-hunting " ...	...	... " 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable timekeeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

" A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ...	...	Rs. 40
" hunting " ...	...	" 45
" half hunting " ...	...	" 50
" open crystal face case, extra fine		" 50
" hunting case " ...	...	" 60
" half hunting case ...	...	" 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases ...	...	...Rs. 60
" silver " ...	...	... " 70
" gold " ...	...	... " 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases ...	...	Rs. 40
" " Hunting " ...	...	" 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases...	...	...Rs. 25
" hunting " ...	...	... " 26
" half hunting " ...	...	... " 27

FAVRE LEUBA & CO